7/29/85 U9640 - 1(u)

REGULATORY CUTBACKS RESUME: REAGAN'S 1986 PLANS FOR THE REGULATORY AGENCIES

by Paul N. Tramontozzi

HIGHLIGHTS

- President Reagan's plans for the federal government's 54 major regulatory agencies call for a return to the budget cutting he initiated in his first two years in office. The Administration is seeking a 4 percent reduction in inflation-adjusted spending for fiscal 1986.
- According to the President's budget, spending for regulatory activities will total $9 billion. Staffing will total more than 112,000 in 1986.
- If the President's proposals for fiscal 1986 are adopted, spending for regulatory activities will have declined by 4 percent in real terms since 1980. Regulatory staffing will have been cut 15 percent over this same period. Both of these trends are a fundamental break from the explosive growth in the federal regulatory bureaucracy during the 1970s.

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April 1984
OP41

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After a two-year period of growth, inflation-adjusted federal spending for regulatory activities could be declining once again. If Congress approves the spending levels proposed in the President's budget for Fiscal Year 1986, the downward trend that Reagan initiated in 1981 will resume.

In current (nominal) dollars, the costs of administering these activities are expected to rise by 9 percent in 1985 and decline by three-tenths of 1 percent in 1986, bringing the current-dollar spending total in that year to almost $9 billion.

However, in constant or "real" dollars (adjusted for inflation), spending actually shows signs of slowing down and then decreasing. Federal regulatory budgets are expected to climb 5 percent in 1985 and drop 4 percent in 1986.

If the President's cuts are adopted, regulatory spending in real terms will return to its 1981 level. (See Table 1, p. 3.) Though this trend appears modest, it is a fundamental change from the explosive growth of regulatory spending during the 1970s. For example, between 1970 and 1975, real spending for social and economic regulation increased 83 percent. Spending grew by another 23 percent between 1975 and 1980.

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Staffing for regulatory agencies and activities is also likely to fall slightly if Congress accepts the President's proposals for FY 1986. The number of regulatory jobs in the federal government will decline one percent by 1986, further contributing to the long-term downward trend in personnel. Between 1980 and 1986, the number of permanent, full-time positions will have dropped by 15 percent. This reduction in manpower is a significant reversal from the 50 percent growth in staffing that took place from 1970 to 1980. (See Table 2, p. 4.) From a peak employment of nearly 131,500 positions in 1980, the federal regulatory bureaucracy is scheduled to drop to 112,300 employees in 1986.

The Appendix to this report presents detailed budget and staffing data for the major federal regulatory agencies and activities. Summary data for budgets and staffing are presented by regulatory category in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

The Immediate Outlook -- The 1986 Budget

Most of the major regulatory areas have been slated for modest reductions in spending and staffing. For 1986, total regulatory spending will remain relatively unchanged from 1985. Staff will decrease 1 percent. Analysis of individual agency data (see Appendix, Tables 4 and 5) shows that these cuts are not distributed uniformly. Some agencies will experience significant cutbacks. Others will actually increase.

Spending

Spending for social regulation -- those programs designed to produce social benefits through government control of business activity -- is scheduled to decline three-tenths of 1 percent. Proposed spending cuts in the areas of Consumer Safety and Health (4 percent) and Job Safety and Other

Table 1

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTIVITIES
(Fiscal Years, Dollars in Millions)

Area of Regulation	1970	1975	1980	Nominal $ % change 1970-1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986	Nominal $ % change 1980-1986
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health...	$ 867	$1,828	$2,763	219%	$2,904	$2,901	$2,935	$3,062	$3,260	$3,121	13%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	128	364	753	488%	807	774	807	836	872	829	10%
Environment and Energy	278	1,114	2,201	692%	2,172	2,275	2,261	2723	3,083	3,240	47%
Total Social Regulation	$1,273	$3,306	$5,717	349%	$5,883	$5,950	$6,003	$6,621	$7,215	$7,190	26%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	$ 128	$ 221	$ 430	236%	$ 517	$ 559	$ 544	$ 781	$ 853	$ 840	95%
Industry-Specific Regulation.	91	160	279	207%	291	282	285	293	290	279	0%
General Business	115	206	354	208%	374	382	435	458	516	541	53%
Total Economic Regulation ...	$ 334	$ 587	$1,063	218%	$1,182	$1,223	$1,264	$1,532	$1,659	$1,660	56%
GRAND TOTAL	$1,607	$3,893	$6,780	322%	$7,065	$7,173	$7,267	$8,153	$8,874	$8,850	31%
% Change in Nominal Terms ...		142%	74%		4%	2%	1%	12%	9%	0%	
Total in 1972 $	1667	3095	3800		3621	3467	3375	3650	3827	3657	
% Change in Real Terms		+86%	+23%		-5%	-4%	-3%	+8%	+5%	-4%	

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University

Table 2

STAFFING FOR FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTIVITIES
(Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-time Positions)

Area of Regulation	1970	1975	1980	% change 1970-1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986	% change 1980-1986
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health....	53,080	65,763	65,797	24%	63,227	59,565	56,350	55,521	55,206	53,515	- 19%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	7,472	13,694	18,201	144%	18,023	16,151	15,849	15,570	15,006	14,686	- 19%
Environment and Energy	4,929	15,618	19,621	298%	18,200	16,533	16,391	16,660	18,156	18,602	- 5%
Total Social Regulation	65,481	95,075	103,619	58%	99,450	92,249	88,590	87,751	88,368	86,803	- 16%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	6,776	8,436	11,088	64%	10,855	10,753	10,730	11,024	11,071	11,077	0%
Industry-Specific Regulation..	6,072	7,221	7,365	21%	6,946	6,403	5,921	5,715	5,135	5,112	- 31%
General Business	7,070	8,638	9,390	33%	9,055	8,685	8,737	8,841	9,075	9,293	- 1%
Total Economic Regulation	19,918	24,295	27,843	40%	26,856	25,841	25,388	25,580	25,281	25,482	- 8%
GRAND TOTAL	85,399	119,370	131,462	54%	126,306	118,090	113,978	113,331	113,649	112,285	- 15%
% Change		40%	10%		-4%	-7%	-3%	-1%	0%	-1%	

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University

Working Conditions (5 percent) are offset by a 5 percent boost in the Environment and Energy area.

For Economic Regulation -- those programs directed at controlling the economic behavior of firms -- the data show a similar pattern. Budget cuts in the areas of Finance and Banking (2 percent), and Industry-Specific Regulation (4 percent) are offset by a 5 percent spending increase in the General Business area.

Of course, when adjusted for inflation, a "freeze" on current spending becomes a spending cut. Spending for social and economic regulation would be reduced by 5 percent and 4 percent respectively. Environment and Energy is the only regulatory area in which spending is scheduled to grow in constant dollar terms, rising 1 percent for 1986.

Staffing

Under the 1986 budget, the head count at most federal regulatory agencies is scheduled to drop. Overall, full-time regulatory employment would decline by 1 percent (a loss of nearly 1,400 jobs). As in the case of spending cuts, reductions-in-force are not distributed uniformly, either by agency or regulatory category.

The largest employment reduction, both absolutely and in percentage terms, would occur in Consumer Safety and Health. Agencies in this category would decrease employment by 3 percent, a loss of almost 1,700 positions. Employment at agencies responsible for Job Safety and Other Working Conditions would fall by 2 percent, a loss of over 300 jobs.

Staffing cuts are not scheduled for all areas of social regulation, however. Those agencies concerned with the regulation of Environment and Energy are expected to pick up almost 450 additional jobs (a 2 percent

increase). Within this category, the Environmental Protection Agency is the growth area, with nearly 600 new jobs planned for 1986.

In Economic Regulation, staffing is nearly constant in the aggregate. An addition of over 200 jobs (a 2 percent boost) in General Business accounts for practically all of the increase in this category.

Agency Budgets Under Reagan

By 1986, real spending for regulatory activities will have declined by 4 percent since 1980. This trend has been led by a 7 percent drop in Social Regulation. Offsetting this decline somewhat is a 15 percent increase in spending for Economic Regulation. (See Table 3.)

Table 3

REGULATORY SPENDING TRENDS DURING THE REAGAN YEARS
(Fiscal Years, Millions of 1972 Dollars)

	1980	Estimated 1986	Percent Real Change 1980-1986
Social Regulation			
Consumer Safety and Health	$1,549	$1,290	-17%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	422	342	-19%
Environment and Energy	1,234	1,339	+ 9%
Total Social Regulation	$3,205	$2,971	- 7%
Economic Regulation			
Financial and Banking	$ 241	$ 347	+44%
Industry-Specific	157	115	-27%
General Business	198	224	+13%
Total Economic Regulation	$ 596	$ 686	+15%
GRAND TOTAL	$3,801	$3,657	- 4%

For staffing, long-term cuts are being felt across the board over the 1980-1986 period. Overall, regulatory staffing will decline some 15 percent. Employment in the Social and Economic areas of regulation will drop by 16 percent and 8 percent respectively.

Social Regulation

Substantial spending cuts in Consumer Safety and Health (17 percent) and Job Safety and Other Working Conditions (19 percent) have been offset through major spending increases in Environment and Energy. Led by large boosts in funding for the Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement (40 percent) and the Environmental Protection Agency (25 percent), real spending in this category has grown by 9 percent.

Staffing data show a similar pattern. Deep reductions-in-force for both the Consumer and Job Safety areas (nearly one in five jobs has been eliminated) lead a 16 percent decline in personnel at the social regulatory agencies. However, staffing increases at the Environmental Protection Agency (9 percent) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (10 percent) temper this trend.

Economic Regulation

A 27 percent reduction in real spending for Industry-Specific regulation from 1980 to 1986 will not be sufficient to balance the growth in spending for Finance and Banking (44 percent) and in General Business (13 percent). The overall growth rate in Economic Regulation is 15 percent.

A majority of the Finance and Banking agencies will increase real spending over the 1980-1986 period. The largest of these hikes, both absolutely and in percentage terms, is at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. whose budget will rise $52 million, an 83 percent increase.

The rise in spending for General Business regulation is being led mainly by increases for the regulatory activities of the Department of Commerce (64 percent) and the International Trade Commission (50 percent). Despite these increases, growth of General Business regulatory spending has been stalled by substantial cuts in the Federal Trade Commission (30 percent) and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (33 percent).

The 27 percent decline in spending for Industry-Specific Regulation has been led most notably by the demise of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Also, the deregulation of trucks, buses and railroads has brought about a 52 percent spending reduction at the Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the 1980-1986 period, staffing in Economic Regulation will decline by 8 percent. Leading this trend is the category of Industry-Specific Regulation, where the closing of the Civil Aeronautics Board (a loss of over 750 jobs) and heavy reductions-in-force at the Interstate Commerce Commission (54 percent, or over 1,000 jobs) and the Federal Communications Commission (14 percent, or almost 350 jobs) precipitated an overall 31 percent cut in personnel.

Since employment at most Finance and Banking agencies has either increased or remained constant, overall cuts are slight, totaling a mere one-tenth of 1 percent. For General Business, employment dropped by 1 percent. There were major reductions-in-force at the Federal Trade Commission (34 percent, or over 550 jobs) and at the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (31 percent, or almost 300 jobs). Yet these were tempered, for example, by a 34 percent expansion of employment at the Department of Commerce, an addition of more than 1,000 jobs.

Conclusion

While it is difficult to draw sweeping conclusions from the data, one can infer that the Reagan Administration has made discretionary use of budgets to foster a less burdensome regulatory environment. The degree to which this effort has been successful is a matter open to debate. Yet, one fact remains clear: Support from Congress and the public is essential if major changes in regulatory policy are to be implemented.

The example of the Environmental Protection Agency illustrates this point. Following a deep budget cut in 1981, strong public sentiment regarding potential environmental hazards, and congressional wariness over "reform" in this area, insured that funding was restored to earlier levels. It also initiated dramatic growth in EPA's spending and personnel.

On the other hand, there has been congressional and public support for many Reagan Administration efforts to reduce regulatory interference in the marketplace. In the area of General Business regulation, the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice have cut their spending and employment by roughly one-third. Likewise, the cutbacks made in 1981 and 1982 at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the National Labor Relations Board and the Consumer Product Safety Commission have not been reversed by Congress in the interim.

Another interesting point to be gleaned from these figures is that growth in some regulatory activities has come about as a result of concerns in the business community. Specifically, the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) has stepped up its efforts to protect U.S. technology. The International Trade Administration (ITA) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), though still relatively small agencies, have increased their spending in real terms

by 130 percent and 50 percent respectively from 1980 to 1986. This growth reflects the concerns of business executives, labor, and the public over increased foreign competition.

Similarly, increases in Finance and Banking agencies indicate a concern over bank failures and improprieties, as well as the need to keep bank deregulation orderly. These concerns are shared by Congress, the public, and the financial community.

In the end, the President's budget proposals must mesh with the views of Congress. The degree to which the Administration's reemphasis on regulatory budget cutting marks a greater reliance on the market forces will ultimately be determined by the willingness of the legislature to support these changes.

APPENDIX

Administrative Costs and Staffing for the 54 Major Federal Regulatory Agencies and Activities

Technical Note on Methodology

In order to enhance the use of these data as an indicator or barometer of the scope and composition of federal regulatory activities, some changes in measurement methods have been made from the procedure followed in previous reports. Due to the increasing tendency of federal agencies to fund their activities through program receipts in addition to appropriated funds, the basis for current budget data has been shifted from outlays to obligations.

In those agencies where regulatory and non-regulatory activities are both financed by the same appropriations (e.g., the Drug Enforcement Administration), estimates of personnel are approximations. Specifically, in these cases the figures are derived by prorating the total staffing of the agency or activity by the ratio of regulatory to total obligations.

Table 4

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS BY FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
SOCIAL REGULATION									
Consumer Safety and Health									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	$ -	$ 37	$ 43	$ 42	$ 32	$ 34	$ 35	$ 36	$ 34
Department of Agriculture:									
Agricultural Marketing Service (a)	190	99	67	73	145	141	136	137	141
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (b)	101	379	259	301	322	301	353	302	266
Federal Grain Inspection Service	-	-	55	57	45	36	37	44	44
Food Safety and Inspection Service (c)	-	-	381	407	351	362	376	405	386
Packers and Stockyards Administration (d)	3	5	8	9	9	8	9	9	9
Subtotal	$294	$483	$770	$847	$872	$848	$911	$897	$846
Department of Health and Human Services:									
Food and Drug Administration	$ 80	$207	$334	$340	$351	$397	$399	$445	$424
Department of Housing and Urban Development:									
Consumer Protection Programs (e)	*	2	4	6	3	5	6	7	7
Department of Justice:									
Drug Enforcement Administration (f)	2	12	13	13	15	16	15	17	28
Department of Transportation:									
Coast Guard	94	284	498	512	559	503	534	596	564
Federal Aviation Administration	126	196	281	298	280	332	314	344	324
Federal Highway Administration	6	15	29	27	21	25	27	38	37
Federal Railroad Administration	21	52	85	75	54	45	48	52	43
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	32	104	136	150	113	106	107	127	132
Subtotal	$279	$651	$1,029	$1,062	$1,027	$1,011	$1,030	$1,157	$1,100

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
Department of the Treasury:									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (g)	$ 50	$ 95	$144	$151	$143	$149	$160	$172	$171
Customs Service	157	331	409	425	440	455	485	507	489
Subtotal	$207	$426	$553	$576	$583	$604	$645	$679	$660
National Transportation Safety Board	5	10	17	18	18	20	21	22	22
Total--Consumer Safety and Health	$867	$1,828	$2,763	$2,904	$2,901	$2,935	$3,062	$3,260	$3,121
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions									
Department of Labor:									
Employment Standards Administration (h)	$ 37	$ 49	$124	$126	$114	$122	$123	$130	$119
Labor-Management Services Administration (i)	12	29	55	57	52	54	59	61	56
Mine Safety and Health Administration	27	67	144	151	145	149	151	152	145
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	97	191	209	197	205	212	221	213
Subtotal	$ 76	$242	$514	$543	$508	$530	$545	$564	$533
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	13	55	124	138	141	146	153	164	159
National Labor Relations Board	39	62	108	118	118	125	132	138	131
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	-	5	7	8	7	6	6	6	6
Total--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	$128	$364	$753	$807	$774	$807	$836	$872	$829

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
Environment and Energy									
Council on Environmental Quality	$ *	$ 4	$ 8	$ 5	$ 3	$ 2	$ 4	$ 5	$ 5
Department of Defense: Army Corps of Engineers	2	16	41	42	45	47	50	50	50
Department of Energy: Economic Regulatory Administration (j)	-	127	146	39	53	37	29	25	23
Petroleum Regulation	-	-	-	71	17	14	13	12	10
Subtotal	$ -	$127	$146	$110	$ 70	$ 51	$ 42	$ 37	$ 33
Department of Interior: Fish and Wildlife Service	$ 7	$ 25	$ 68	$ 79	$ 81	$ 76	$ 78	$ 94	$ 89
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	-	-	174	122	227	289	380	396	332
Subtotal	$ 7	$ 25	$242	$201	$308	$365	$458	$490	$421
Environmental Protection Agency	205	794	1,360	1,345	1,363	1,324	1,692	2,046	2,300
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (k)....	64	148	396	449	467	467	475	454	430
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	-	-	8	20	19	5	2	1	1
Total--Environment and Energy ...	$278	$1,114	$2,201	$2,172	$2,275	$2,261	$2,723	$3,083	$3,240
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	$1,273	$3,306	$5,717	$5,883	$5,950	$6,003	$6,621	$7,215	$7,190

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
Finance and Banking									
Department of the Treasury: Comptroller of the Currency	$ 32	$ 65	$113	$121	$129	$144	$167	$184	$188
Farm Credit Administration	4	6	12	13	15	17	20	20	21
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	39	63	113	124	131	78	274	301	279
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	41	66	69	118	124	130	132	142	145
Federal Reserve System (l)									
Federal Reserve Banks	n/a	n/a	$ 86	$100	$119	$132	$141	$157	$157
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	5	11	19	19	21	24	25	28	28
Subtotal	$ 5	$ 11	$105	$119	$140	$156	$166	$185	$185
National Credit Union Administration	7	10	18	22	20	19	22	21	22
Total--Finance and Banking	$128	$221	$430	$517	$559	$544	$781	$853	$840
Industry-Specific Regulation									
Civil Aeronautics Board (m).....	$ 11	$ 18	$ 29	$ 29	$ 26	$ 24	$ 21	$ 6	$ -
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (n).....	2	3	17	19	21	24	27	28	27
Federal Communications Commission	25	47	76	81	80	83	89	96	93
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (o).....	18	33	68	74	76	79	88	99	96
Federal Maritime Commission	4	7	11	12	11	12	11	12	12
Interstate Commerce Commission	27	47	78	76	68	63	57	49	51
Renegotiation Board (p)	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total--Industry-Specific Regulation	$ 91	$160	$279	$291	$282	$285	$293	$290	$279

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
General Business									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (q)	$ -	$ 1	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Council on Wage and Price Stability (r)	-	1	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce:									
International Trade Administration (s)	$ 6	$ 9	$ 15	$ 19	$ 24	$ 40	$ 34	$ 37	$ 48
Patent and Trademark Office	49	78	105	116	125	152	175	207	219
Subtotal	$ 55	$ 87	$120	$135	$149	$192	$209	$244	$267
Department of Justice:									
Antitrust Division	10	18	49	44	42	44	44	43	43
Federal Election Commission	-	*	9	10	9	10	11	13	12
Federal Trade Commission	21	39	66	70	68	67	64	66	64
International Trade Commission (t)	4	9	14	17	18	19	21	26	29
Library of Congress:									
Copyright Office	3	6	14	14	14	15	16	18	18
Securities and Exchange Commission	22	45	72	79	82	88	93	106	108
Total--General Business	$115	$206	$354	$374	$382	$435	$458	$516	$541
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	$334	$587	$1,063	$1,182	$1,223	$1,264	$1,532	$1,659	$1,660
GRAND TOTAL	$1,607	$3,893	$6,780	$7,065	$7,173	$7,267	$8,153	$8,874	$8,850

Notes:
* = less than $500,000
- = agency not operational
n/a = not available
(a) through (t): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University

Table 5

STAFFING BY FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES
(Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-time Positions)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (Estimated)	1986 (Estimated)
SOCIAL REGULATION									
Consumer Safety and Health									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	-	884	871	812	631	577	558	567	549
Department of Agriculture:									
Agricultural Marketing Service (a)	12,719	4,231	1,913	1,935	3,402	3,152	2,863	2,894	2,878
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (b)	5,273	14,494	4,463	4,623	4,615	4,501	4,469	4,469	4,412
Federal Grain Inspection Service	-	-	2,242	1,805	1,089	875	866	909	838
Food Safety and Inspection Service (c)	-	-	13,213	12,411	10,151	9,996	9,700	9,834	9,834
Packers and Stockyards Administration (d)	217	217	219	214	207	200	200	190	185
Subtotal	18,209	18,942	21,831	20,988	19,464	18,724	18,098	18,296	18,147
Department of Health and Human Services:									
Food and Drug Administration	4,414	6,441	7,419	7,756	7,377	7,188	7,168	7,084	6,893
Department of Justice:									
Drug Enforcement Administration (f)	132	378	244	246	237	237	204	222	365
Department of Transportation:									
Coast Guard	7,064	12,323	11,513	11,274	10,518	9,642	9,696	9,670	8,911
Federal Aviation Administration	6,947	6,692	6,358	5,974	5,327	4,938	4,776	4,695	4,658
Federal Highway Administration	194	278	292	271	271	271	271	271	283
Federal Railroad Administration	286	495	666	594	557	471	460	460	464
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	518	881	874	797	686	617	640	640	705
Subtotal	15,009	20,669	19,703	18,910	17,359	15,939	15,843	15,736	15,021

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
Department of the Treasury:									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (g)	3,574	4,140	3,916	3,687	3,687	3,046	3,038	3,038	3,016
Customs Service	11,467	13,999	11,425	10,569	10,451	10,304	10,257	9,906	9,174
Subtotal	15,041	18,139	15,341	14,256	14,138	13,350	13,295	12,944	12,190
National Transportation Safety Board	275	310	388	359	359	335	355	357	350
Total--Consumer Safety and Health	53,080	65,763	65,797	63,227	59,565	56,350	55,521	55,206	53,515
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions									
Department of Labor:									
Employment Standards Administration (h)	2,150	1,833	3,116	3,108	2,513	2,516	2,390	2,299	2,171
Labor-Management Services Administration (i)	880	1,357	1,333	1,313	1,045	1,118	1,120	1,058	1,043
Mine Safety and Health Administration	1,380	2,940	3,857	3,808	3,763	3,408	3,271	3,107	2,977
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	-	2,435	3,015	3,009	2,354	2,354	2,355	2,323	2,280
Subtotal	4,410	8,565	11,321	11,238	9,675	9,396	9,136	8,787	8,471
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	780	2,384	3,558	3,412	3,137	3,127	3,125	3,125	3,125
National Labor Relations Board	2,282	2,573	3,157	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,000	3,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	-	172	165	160	126	113	96	94	90
Total--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	7,472	13,694	18,201	18,023	16,151	15,849	15,670	15,006	14,686

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
Environment and Energy									
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	50	32	16	15	11	11	13	13
Department of Defense:									
Army Corps of Engineers	n/a	613	800	800	750	725	725	725	725
Department of Energy:									
Economic Regulatory Administration (j)	-	2,978	2,161	429	597	537	377	325	310
Petroleum Regulation	-	-	-	954	201	144	128	95	62
Subtotal	-	2,978	2,161	1,383	798	681	505	420	372
Department of Interior:									
Fish and Wildlife Service	385	827	1,362	1,485	1,341	1,548	1,081	1,253	1,191
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	-	-	1,120	1,200	844	821	849	906	898
Subtotal	385	827	2,482	2,685	2,185	2,369	1,930	2,159	2,089
Environmental Protection Agency	3,856	9,144	11,004	10,098	9,364	9,376	10,141	11,473	12,042
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (k)....	688	2,006	3,041	3,029	3,315	3,203	3,332	3,351	3,351
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	-	-	101	189	106	26	16	15	10
Total--Environment and Energy ...	4,929	15,618	19,621	18,200	16,533	16,391	16,660	18,156	18,602
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	65,481	95,075	103,619	99,450	92,249	88,590	87,751	88,368	86,803

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
Finance and Banking									
Department of the Treasury:									
Comptroller of the Currency	1,920	2,546	3,331	3,071	3,071	2,917	3,250	3,250	3,250
Farm Credit Administration	225	230	252	275	284	287	287	287	292
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,669	3,614	3,691	3,554	3,435	3,554	3,554	3,554	3,554
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	1,329	1,353	1,439	1,447	1,398	1,360	1,327	1,335	1,330
Federal Reserve System (l)									
Federal Reserve Banks	n/a	n/a	1,589	1,733	1,796	1,862	1,885	1,923	1,923
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	177	283	298	324	328	343	337	336	336
Subtotal	177	283	1,887	2,057	2,124	2,205	2,222	2,259	2,259
National Credit Union Administration	456	410	488	451	441	407	384	386	392
Total--Finance and Banking	6,776	8,436	11,088	10,855	10,753	10,730	11,024	11,071	11,077
Industry-Specific Regulation									
Civil Aeronautics Board (m).....	686	718	753	655	504	436	363	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (n).....	180	497	550	550	550	550	557	567	567
Federal Communications Commission	1,645	2,022	2,156	2,007	1,865	1,896	1,976	1,822	1,849
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (o).....	1,164	1,323	1,605	1,592	1,516	1,548	1,564	1,662	1,587
Federal Maritime Commission	252	319	361	306	306	290	232	240	215
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,912	2,142	1,940	1,836	1,662	1,201	1,023	844	894
Renegotiation Board (p).....	233	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total--Industry-Specific Regulation	6,072	7,221	7,365	6,946	6,403	5,921	5,715	5,135	5,112

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(Estimated) 1985	1986
General Business									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (q)	-	-	42	28	-	-	-	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (r)	-	41	237	115	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce:									
International Trade Administration (s)	256	294	391	376	368	526	446	520	795
Patent and Trademark Office	2,795	3,014	2,734	2,834	3,036	3,140	3,286	3,438	3,408
Subtotal	3,051	3,308	3,125	3,210	3,404	3,666	3,732	3,958	4,203
Department of Justice:									
Antitrust Division	595	715	939	939	829	742	704	649	649
Federal Election Commission	-	62	251	235	219	214	225	232	230
Federal Trade Commission	1,391	1,569	1,665	1,587	1,322	1,122	1,160	1,145	1,101
International Trade Commission (t)	265	408	438	438	413	399	438	484	484
Library of Congress:									
Copyright Office	332	385	593	573	573	573	561	561	566
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,436	2,150	2,100	1,930	1,925	2,021	2,021	2,046	2,060
Total--General Business	7,070	8,638	9,390	9,055	8,685	8,737	8,841	9,075	9,293
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	19,918	24,295	27,843	26,856	25,841	25,388	25,580	25,281	25,482
GRAND TOTAL	85,399	119,370	131,462	126,306	118,090	113,978	113,331	113,649	112,285

Notes:
- = agency was not operational
(a) through (t): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University

Notes:

(a) Formerly Consumer and Marketing Service.

(b) 1970 data are from the Agricultural Research Service.

(c) Formerly Food Safety and Quality Service.

(d) 1980 and 1981 data are from the Agricultural Marketing Service.

(e) Budgets for 1970 and 1975 are for the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration; the budget for 1980 is for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection; staffing figures are not available.

(f) 1970 data are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

(g) 1970 data are from the Internal Revenue Service.

(h) 1970 data are for the Workplace Standards Administration.

(i) 1970 data are for the Bureau of Mines, Health and Safety Division, Department of Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of Interior.

(j) 1975 data are for the Federal Energy Administration; 1981 data are for the Emergency Preparedness and Energy Regulation Program, Department of Commerce.

(k) 1970 data are from the Atomic Energy Commission.

(l) All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar year basis.

(m) Abolished in 1984.

(n) 1970 data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.

(o) 1970 and 1975 data are for the Federal Power Commission.

(p) Abolished in 1979.

(q) Abolished in 1980.

(r) Abolished in 1981.

(s) 1970 data are for International Activities -- Export Control; 1975 data are from the Domestic and International Business Administration.

(t) 1970 data are for the Tariff Commission.